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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE HURRIED GERMAN RETREAT.

BRITISH CLOSELY PRESSING THE ENEMY.

MAGNIFICENT FRENCH ADVANCE ON THE SOMME FRONT.

London, September 7. Writing to-day, Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters states:—Prisoners say that much seditious literature is now freely circulating in the German ranks. For example, revolutionary and violently anti-Prussian leaflets are circulating among the Bavarians, urging the men not to fight. This doctrine, anyhow, is certainly being carried out. For example, three German Machine-Gun Companies surrendered, without firing a shot, also the General commanding the 234th German Division comprising of the number of men he is having to parades owing to self-inflicted wounds.

Americans Enter Mouscourt.

London, September 8. An American communiqué says:—Southward of the Aisne our troops entered Mouscourt, where fifty prisoners were taken. Hostile counter-attacks in this sector were repulsed and our line slightly advanced. Two strong hostile raids in Wevra were beaten off. In Alsace, a successful raiding party inflicted losses on the enemy.

Aerial Operations.

London, September 7. Reporting on aviation, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—We brought down eleven and drove down twelve enemy machines uncontrollable. Five British machines are missing. We dropped thirty-two tons during the day and night, heavily attacking railway connections at Armentières, Lille, Douai, Denain, Cambrai and St. Quentin. All the night-fliers returned.

British Pressing the Germans.

London, September 7. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—On the whole front southward of Havrincourt the German retreat continues under our close and constant pressure. We reached the line of Beauvois, Roisel and Havrincourt Wood. Our advanced detachments, in frequent encounter with the German rearguards, are taking prisoners and inflicting numerous casualties.

The stocks of coal and road metal and the quantities of other war material which have fallen into our possession prove the enemy's intention to remain in occupation of the Somme battlefields during the winter months and the hurried nature of the retreat that has been forced upon him.

We captured northward of Havrincourt a strong point called Thespil Hill, on the west bank of the canal, due north and opposite Hermies, taking a number of prisoners and machine-guns.

General Mangin's Infiltration Tactics.

London, September 8. Reuter's Paris correspondent says:—General Mangin continues to pursue infiltration tactics which gave him possession of Anisy-le-Château, bringing the reverse slopes of the Chemin des Dames within artillery range. The body in Lower Coucy forest includes several heavy and medium batteries, countless machine-guns and mortars and hundreds of thousands of shells.

Cause of the German Retreat.

Washington, September 8. The Chief of the Staff has issued a statement saying the German movement of a general retreat is primarily due to the British stroke on the Arras-Perronne road and the Franco-American advance on the Soissons Plateau. He emphasises that the Germans are sixty miles from Paris, compared with forty miles on August 15.

Magnificent French Thrust.

London, September 8. A French communiqué states:—To-day's advance reached seven or eight kilometres in depth on the Somme front. The enemy, whose resistance has greatly increased, failed, despite all efforts, to prevent the passage of the St. Quentin Canal, which we crossed at Pont de Tigny and St. Simon after heavy fighting. We possess these places.

We hold the line running from the western outskirts of Vaux to Flanquière, Appencourt, east of Pont de Tigny, St. Simon, Avesnes, the western outskirts of Busy, the Ham-Tergnier Railway, Amigny and Barisis. The enemy has everywhere left vast quantities of material.

There is little change on the Ailette and Aisne front. We advanced north of Vauxillon, carried Cellis-sur-Aisne and repulsed two violent counter-attacks south of Leffaux Mill. The enemy's artillery is violently countering.

Extent of French Gains.

Paris, September 7. A Haive message says:—Owing to their latest progress, the Allies have come into almost immediate contact with the Crozat Canal in its whole length between the Somme and the Oise. Between the Oise and Ailette, the centre of the Hindenburg Line has been reached at the outskirts of the St. Gobain wooded hills. By the capture of the plateau and Fort Conde-sur-Aisne, the Allies will soon threaten from the south the Chemin des Dames, which is already menaced in its western extremity by Leffaux.

British Make Further Progress.

London, September 8. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—By nightfall yesterday we had taken Villersqui and St. Emilie and gained possession of the greater part of Havrincourt Wood. There was local fighting yesterday evening and night eastward of Hermies and in the sector westward of Armentières, without material change in the situation. Westward of La Bassée our patrols further progressed in the enemy positions.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

A Successful French Raid.

London, September 7. An Italian official message says:—Southward of Asago, the Italian front positions on Sismolo, including very heavy fortifications, were taken forty-seven prisoners. We

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SERIOUS CHINESE SITUATION.

CANTON GOVERNMENT'S INTENTION TO TAKE OVER CUSTOMS.

Shanghai, September 7. A Peking message dated the 4th inst. states:—The political outlook in China was rudely affected to-day by the news that the Canton Military Government has announced its intention within a few days to take over the Canton Customs, of which two Chinese would be appointed Directors, adding that if necessary Southern soldiers will be used to enforce the Southern resolve. The Military Governor however dissociates himself from the latter determination. If persisted in this step will be really serious, as it will amount to the suicide of the Southern Government. A representative of the foreign Governments considers the affair already grave. He at first refused to believe that the embryonic Southern Government, having requested foreign recognition, would so unwise hatter any chance there might otherwise have been of obtaining such recognition.

AIR RAID ON GERMANY.

British Airmen Again Busy.

London, September 7. The Air Ministry reports:—Squadrons attacked two hostile aerodromes on the night of the 6th inst., causing fires. The weather hindered observation of results. All the British machines returned.

Squadrons on the morning of the 7th inst. attacked railways at Ehrae and chemical works at Mannheim, obtaining good bursts, beside railway lines and eight direct hits and many other good bursts on chemical works, over two tons being dropped on Mannheim.

Aeroplanes met with fierce opposition in the Mannheim raid, fighting largely superior numbers before and after the attack. One squadron fought hard continuously for a distance of seventy miles before reaching its objective and the fight continued for seventy miles on the way back. We destroyed one aeroplane and drove down two uncontrollable. Four British machines are missing.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Trouble for the Bolsheviks.

Amsterdam, September 8. The Cologne Gazette paints a gloomy picture of the Bolsheviks' prospects. It points out that fifty thousand Cossacks are mustering on the Don, mountaineers in the Caucasus are revolting and a thousand Cossacks and Czechoslovaks are harrying the eastern front. Disturbances and terrorism are general.

A Tense Situation.

London, September 8. A tense situation in Russia is revealed by the hurried departure of the Italian, American and Japanese Government representatives, accompanied by a number of their nationals, who have arrived at Stockholm homeward-bound.

The former chief of the Italian Mission asserts that M. Lenin and General Korniloff are dead and the Tsarina and her children probably alive.

M. Tchicherin has not yet replied to the British demand cabled on the 4th inst. regarding Capt. Cromie, whose body the Bolsheviks handed over to neutral protection after neutral pressure.

A contingent of Italian troops has arrived in North Russia.

THE SIBERIAN FRONT.

Japanese Occupy Khabarovsk.

Vladivostock, September 8. The Japanese have occupied Khabarovsk.

No Trace of the Enemy.

Tokyo, September 8. The Japanese advancing on Kharbin found no traces of the enemy south of the Iman Railway. Bridges at Tanga and Eman were not damaged, but small bridges were blown up. The enemy cavalry were defeated at Absard, south-east of Manchuli, and driven northward.

PEACE BEFORE WINTER.

Turkish Grand Vizier's Views.

Amsterdam, September 8. The Grand Vizier, Talat Pasha, interviewed by an Austrian paper, said nothing more is to be got from the war and its continuance is manifestly useless. Peace will come before the winter.

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

Breweries to Close in December.

Washington, September 8. The Food Administration has decided that all breweries must close on December 1, and beer and other malted drinks must disappear from the market as soon as the stocks then in hand are exhausted.

AERIAL BOMBARDMENTS IN ALBANIA.

London, September 7. Italian naval and British aeroplanes carried out several bombardments on September 5-6 in Albania, inflicting loss and damage.

REPATRIATION OF PRISONERS.

Germany Obstructs an Agreement.

London, September 7. The Foreign Office announces that the Austro-Hungarian Government has promised that the vessel used for the repatriation of British and Turkish war prisoners under the Barca Agreement shall not be attacked by their naval forces, but the German Government has not made the same promise, despite repeated representations at Berlin and Constantinople. There appears no doubt that the Turkish Government is willing to execute the agreement as speedily as possible, but the influence of Germany is being used to obstruct it, partly owing to a desire to perpetuate all causes of ill-feeling between Turkey and Great Britain and partly owing to a desire to prevent the entry of British troops into the Balkans.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

Momentous Decision Pending.

London, Sept. 7.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, writing on Friday, says: The Germans are retreating on the whole French battle-front. There the immediate objective is from St. Quentin, across the valley of the Oise, around the Forest of St. Gobain, to Laffaux, then past Malmaison to the Chemin-des-Dames, then from Juvinay across the Aisne at Berry-au-Bac, south-east to Reims, and through the hilly country which has hitherto proved impervious to all assaults. The enemy has to-day from thirty to forty divisions in reserves, but his armies are being consumed, at least at the rate of a division per day. The question is whether the Allies will allow him to reach his old line, except in disorder and in such a condition that he cannot stay there. This the next few days will decide.

The French, progressing between the Somme and the Oise, practically captured the whole of Outremer Massif and are now within three miles of Chauny-sur-Oise, where the Crozat Canal furnishes the enemy with a water-line, which, however, is liable to be turned from Offoy, in the north. The French secured a good hold on the northern bank of the Ailette and are very close to the Hindenburg Line in the neighbourhood of the great St. Gobain Massif. The latter would be most difficult to capture frontal. Since August 8 the enemy has put in 10 Divisions on the battle-front north and south of the Somme, also two dismounted cavalry divisions. Twenty-nine divisions have been engaged twice.

Desperate Fighting.

London, Sept. 6.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters says: The amazing advance of General Mangin's left and centre in the past 24 hours is the direct result of actions earlier in the week. A French officer, who has seen the hottest fighting at Yerdrun, testifies that he has not witnessed more desperate valour than that shown by the Prussian Guards in the attempt to check the French advance towards the Chemin-des-Dames. Some of the Guards charged right up to the tanks which they tried to smash with the butts of their rifles. The fighting was nearly as desperate when Leuilly was captured, also Mont-de-Lombes, where in all cases the Germans were fiercely aggressive and thereby piled up their casualties beyond all expectation. The French have captured Neuville, which is just below the ridge of the hill where there are through railway tunnels and looks across the head of the valley at Laffaux which our gun-fire has rendered uninhabitable. Despite their losses the Germans still hold the outworks of the hills above Vauxillon for the sake of their command over the Ailette Valley and for the cross-fire. They thus bring on our advance towards the Chemin-des-Dames. Fighting is still to be expected between Vauxillon and Laffaux.

Germans Deride Their Officers.

London, Sept. 6.

Reuter's correspondent writing on Friday morning from the British Headquarters says: The past twenty-four hours have been mainly devoted to a general mopping up on the fields of our late victories. A good deal of straggling fighting occurred especially in the vicinity of Moeuves, where we cleared the ridge. During yesterday, between the Scarpe and the Somme, we prisoners 300. The enemy is blowing up ammunition dumps in the areas behind Letesnil and Athies Wood and is evidently endeavouring to get back as quickly as possible to the Hindenburg Line. Our patrols are feeling their way along the crest north-east of Wilverhem. The enemy continue to show apprehension of a tank surprise, and are also using their batteries at extreme range. A considerable number of enemy wounded have been shot in the back by their own officers. The attitude of most prisoners towards their own officers is a striking revelation of the present frame of mind of the German army. Not only do they refuse to salute, but sometimes openly jeer and deride them.

Germans Offer Small Resistance.

London, Sept. 6.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing at 9 a.m., says: The Germans are across the Aisne without making any attempt to veil the retirement or exact the ordinary penalties for the Franco-American advance. Opposition between the Vesle and the Aisne was very soft. The machine-guns left behind proved quite inadequate to compromise the pace we were going. The enemy's shelling of roads and villages was also spasmodic and planless. The French further east experienced stiffer resistance, but the Americans everywhere gained the crest of hills and are able to overlook the long-promised land. There may be some sharper fighting to-day, if the last rearguards have not withdrawn across the river at night-time, but it is quite plain that in the American sector the ground on this side of the Aisne is going to be conceded.

The Germans Bolt.

London, Sept. 6.

Wiring in the afternoon Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says: The French are in full pursuit of the enemy across devastated country. General Debony's troops crossed the Somme in force all night from Epemont court to Offoy, while, southwards, General Humbert's army forced the Germans to throw up the sponge and bolt for the Hindenburg line along the whole front. The French have now passed Chauny and early in the day were close to Tergnier which is a mile from the place where the Hindenburg line crosses the Oise. On the right General Mangin's army has taken the height above Landricourt which gives us a view up the Ailette valley as far as Pinon. General Mangin's men this morning were fighting practically on the old line. There were engagements along the edge of the upper Coucy forest and at Roziers farm which commands Barisis. The latter was the point of junction of the Franco-British fronts before the attack of 31st March.

Writing the same night, the correspondent says: The enemy resistance is increasing on the Petit-Barisis-Alsine front. The German artillery is most violent; nevertheless the French have apparently advanced and are now fighting on the outskirts of the upper forest of Coucy. In their centre the French have crossed the valley and the Soissons-Laon railway and gained a footing on Laon plateau which is an outlier of Malmaison plateau. The French are now within three miles of the western extremity of Chemin-des-Dames. In the Oisone-Basse region near the upper forest of Coucy the French in the afternoon took the heights of the plateau and were in an encircling movement. The town was taken.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 5.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co., reporting on silver, say there has been no change in the tone or price during the week. Shanghai exchange is officially quoted at five shillings.

London, Sept. 5.

The silver market is steady.

London, Sept. 4.

The silver market is steady.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAM.

GERMAN WARNINGS AGAINST RUMOURS.

Amsterdam, September 5.

As an instance of the widespread disquiet in Germany the *Kleinische Volks-Zeitung* draws attention to the fact that the Military Authorities have placarded Berlin, Breslau and other towns with a decree threatening with imprisonment people circulating disquieting rumours. The decree rebukes foolish shatters who are circulating rumours devoid of real foundation which exaggerate the "treacherous success of the enemy and strengthen his resources. This agitation

GENERAL NEWS.

T. A. Edison's Son Enlists.—William Louis Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor and honorary chairman of the Navy Consulting Board, enlisted recently in a tank division of the United States Army and left immediately for Fort Slocum.

German Empress on Peace.—The Hague, July 8.—Germany repeatedly has manifested unmistakably her readiness for peace, which, however, never has been entertained by the opposing Powers. This is the reply of the German Empress to a letter written by Mme. Dapong, wife of the Dutch Minister of War, on behalf of Dutch mothers to the consorts of belligerent sovereigns and heads of states concerning peace.

Would Fly the Atlantic.—Forty army fliers, attached to the First Provisional Wing, Mineola, L. I., recently filed with Major C. K. Rhinehart a petition asking that one of their number be permitted to make a trial trip to cross the Atlantic by airplane. The men are confident that an attempt to fly the Atlantic will be made before the summer is over. Major Rhinehart, commenting on the proposed flight, said he thought it feasible, and that it was his opinion the large Caproni machines could make the flight from Newfoundland to Ireland without stop.

Calcutta Corporation.—The administration report of Calcutta Corporation for the last year shows that the financial position of the Corporation continues to grow stronger every year in spite of heavy loans which have fallen due for repayment and depreciation of securities. The receipts were 125 lakhs, while the expenditure was under 111 lakhs. During the last three years the surplus of assets over liabilities has increased by nearly fifty lakhs. During the last year the health of Calcutta was remarkably good, the death rate being 28.8 per thousand compared with 24.7 seven in 1916, the previous lowest on record.

Boy Scouts' Good Work.—About 800,000 feet of black-walnut timber, wanted by the U. S. Government for the manufacture of certain airplane parts, is discovered daily by the Boy Scouts of America in their search through the country's forests; it was announced recently at Scout national headquarters in New York. The statement is based on information received from the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. Black walnut has been found in thirty-three States. Word has been sent to the 442,000 Scouts and Scout officials that their canvass should be complete, "so that it will be unnecessary to repeat it even if the war should last five years."

Launch Owners' Trick.—We recently mentioned that the Harbour Department had been making investigations into the condition of the boiler pressure of launches plying on the Menam above Bangkok, says Bangkok paper. In connection with this the owners of two launches, the Port Said and Subhobol, Mahomedans in each case, have been prosecuted for using safety valves that had been tampered with in order to make use of a greater pressure of steam than that permitted by their licensees. In each instance a penalty of one hundred taels was inflicted, while both the boats were stopped from plying on the waterways for a period of one month and the drivers of the engines had their certificates taken away.

Death Sentences in China.—The Ministry of War, says the Peking Daily News, has issued a circular instruction to all the Tchahs and military commanders to the effect that of late in the execution of the sentence of death pronounced upon criminals by the military authorities of the provinces, the high military officers have always neglected to observe the right procedure, and have only submitted a report to the Ministry after the execution of criminals. Henceforth all the Thobans, Occupation Commissioners, and Divisional and Brigade Commanders will not be allowed to execute criminals before obtaining the approval of the Ministry, as provided for in the 30th Article of the Regulations covering the trial of the Military Court.

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ASSOCIAÇÃO PORTUGUESA DE SOCORROS MUTUOS.

CIRCULAR.

A Subcomissão da Escola de Portugues previne por este meio os pais de família e outros interessados que a aula de português regida pelo Rev. Pe. Benjamin José da Silva, reabrirá na proxima segunda-feira dia 9 do corrente no Club Recreio das 4 as 5 horas p.m., no Club Lusitano das 6 as 7 horas p.m. e no Colégio de S. José.

A matrícula sera no dia da abertura das aulas.

A subcomissão.

A. F. B. SILVA NETTO,
I. M. XAVIER,
P. H. BOTELHO.

Hongkong, 4th Setembro de 1918.

R. M.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1918.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

Inspiring and exhilarating as the continued Allied successes on the Western Front are, it is possible that they may create a situation not without its dangers to the Entente nations. We have many times seen how the Germans launch a peace offensive when things are going well with them, but it is equally possible that they may follow the same course when the outlook takes on a gloomier aspect, and in matters of the kind it is well to be thoroughly forewarned. The idea of a peace offensive when the military situation is superficially good is to secure the best terms possible; the object of a similar move when a reverse position exists would be to stop the fighting before fresh disasters are inflicted. In each instance, such a step would rest on a recognition of the fact by the Germans that they cannot obtain a decision by force of arms. And it is because that fact is now being well driven home that we need to be on our guard against specious enemy proposals for a cessation of hostilities,

During last year especially, the Germans were very free in their references to the possibility of a settlement, and one of the most typical efforts was the open letter from the notorious Theodor Wolff to Professor Feser, which is worth recalling just now. This commentator said those responsible for answering the question as to how we are to get peace must regard both sides with an impartial and unflinching sense of justice. They must aim at a peace of understanding with all opponents equally, and a programme must be drafted which shall transcend the present system of Alliances and trample the ground-lines and practical functions of a community of national interests. Those responsible must treat all sides with equal love, as a father loves all his children; and one of the first things necessary is that no bitterness must be left behind. The writer added that the world can only attain quietness and a happy future through such a peace by understanding as shall not satisfy, say, brutal policy of force, and shall not leave a sense of humiliation behind it. These are very plausible and very attractive sentiments, and we shall probably soon be hearing more of this kind of hypocrisy, served up for the special delectation of those pacifist cranks who are to be found in every country and who may be counted upon to swallow the sugar-coated pill. But what is wrong with them? This is the wrong about them—they depend absolutely on a certain assumption which is false. Equality all round pre-supposes that all are in the same case, that all are equally guilty or not guilty, that all have done the same things. There is a certain superficial look of equity about such proposals which attracts certain types of minds, and the Germans will struggle to the uttermost to get this assumption accepted. But what must be held steadily in view when, sooner or later, the peace offensive takes on its really dangerous form, is that both sides are not equally guilty and have not done the same things.

No one in the world, except the few who are two soft opinionated to study evidence, doubts that Germany forced this war on an unwilling world. There is no need to catalogue the crimes and brutalities of the Germans, but there is, even in this hour of our triumph, every need to forget them. Justice does not mean the same thing for each; it means the right thing for each. That is why we cannot accept the German idea of a *status quo ante bellum*. There is a new thing in the world—but was not there in 1914—the despicable anomalies and outrages which the Germans have introduced in this war. A peace calculated to spare Germany all bitterness would only gloss over the trouble; more, it might well inflict even bitterness on the rest of the world that civilization itself would go down in chaos. These are some of the reasons why we need to be on our guard against any cry for peace which the Germans may offer up in the moment of their distress on the battle-field. We have more to do than to win battles before we can consent to talk of cheating out records. We must find the Germans, if we could be sheer and clear to do so. Our first and only business is to render the enemy impotent to bring a second calamity on the world. This is what the Allies have got, and all we got, to determine to do. That is why, in the present case, we have to choose a settling for peace or we have to pay double or quadruple the price.

German Bank.

The feverish anxiety of the German militarists to restore the declining morale of the people is evidenced by the Proclamation issued by von Hindenburg warning the masses against "incessant rumour" and expressing open fear lest the German mind be poisoned by Allied propaganda. That the German populace is much upset by the Allied triumphs is clear from the statement in the *Neue Zeitung* that the past week has been an inglorious one, due to the display of "nervousness" among the people. In other words, the Germans are getting in a state of utter funk, and it is the special task of Hindenburg and the like to attempt to stay the rot. We cannot regard Hindenburg as anything else than a born humourtist when he talks about Germany being strong enough to force peace in the West. If that is really the case, the most obvious retort is: Why does Germany not do it? We presume that the Huns are not really fond of being thrashed or that they find pleasure in being slaughtered. Then why do they not force this wonderful peace? Their "strength" is being displayed by a continuous and ignominious retreat. And they will go on retreating until peace comes by Allied, and not by German, force.

Violated Pledges.

It is rather a piece of news, but not altogether surprising, knowing Germany as we do by now, that she has again been up to her old piratical tricks within the so-called barred zone. Not many details are to hand, but it is perfectly apparent that the Hun has again been breaking his pledges. It was he who set up the barred zone, and yet, just when it suits his fell purpose, he sends his submarines across the line and neutral vessels still paying him the compliment of retaining a shred of gentlemanly respect for the rules of warfare, have gone about their occupations feeling secure. That this was false security we now know, and in future we shall require something more than pledges from Germany before we can feel safe.

Of course, it is characteristic of the Hun that, not satisfied with violating agreements, he must always be pilfering. There would not be much fun for German submariners if they could not work the buccaneer oracle. In what should be peaceful waters, the submarines pops up its periscope and a horde of savages—the scum of Germany, or they would not be parties to wanton murder—are let loose on peaceful Dutch fishing craft. The crew of these vessels are brow-beaten, the ship is stripped of anything valuable that can conveniently be carried away, and then what is left is sent hurtling to the bottom. All this happens within the barred zone, and, as we are not confident of any good results being obtained from the Dutch protest to the German Government, we hope that measures for enforcing the recognition of these pledges will soon be found.

Weather Records.

While we have all been agreeably conscious of an abnormally cool August, few of us were prepared for the interesting statements issued by the Director of the Observatory showing that in two respects the Colony's past meteorological records have been broken. We are informed that the mean temperature and the total sunshine were the lowest on record, while only on one previous occasion has there been a more rainy August. These are interesting facts and will possibly set the weather-wise thinking out reasons for the unusual conditions. If we had been over the fighting zone, we should probably have a deal about the effect of heavy gunfire on the atmospheric conditions, but even the most ingenious meteorologist will scarcely appreciate Hongkong's cool August with its war operations! But if August has been colder than usual, September promises to restore the average for the year. Few days have been above the figures we have had during the season. The summer is evidently not over, though, as the thermometer has been

possessed of a certain amount of heat.

Possession of Jewellery.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court to-day with being in unlawful possession of jewellery valued at \$200. Inspector P.O. Sullivan prosecuted, and said that the man had just returned from hospital, suffering from fever. He had very slight fever at present. A Chinese constable said he saw the defendant Saturday, and, being suspicious, he stopped him, enquiring at the same time where he was going to. He replied that he was not going anywhere. The constable then asked him what he had in his possession. Defendant replied "Nothing," but witness saw a small packet with some gold articles in it. He questioned the defendant as to the origin of the articles, but defendant said that they were given to him by someone. When asked if he could find the man, he said he could not, whereupon the constable arrested him. Inspector O'Sullivan informed Mr. Justice that he could not find anyone who owned the articles, but on the rice, there was a name, and he could not find anyone with that name.

Mr. Justice directed that the defendant be remanded for trial.

House-breaking Admitted.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before

Mr. J. R. Wood, with unlawfully breaking into No. 5, Lonsdale Street and stealing a number of stockings.

Sgt. Cockle prosecuted, and in outlining the case said

that the defendant was allowed to go into the house and sleep there over-night. On Saturday night he broke into the place and stole the stockings. A friend suspected him, and, as the result of investigation by the detective, he was arrested last night. Defendant pleaded guilty and admitted he was 19 years old and that he was not in Hongkong for several months. He was remanded for trial.

Mr. Justice directed that the defendant be remanded for trial.

Chinese Professor Honoured.

Dr. Luis P. Uyachin, editor of

the Philippine-Chinese Advocate

and a graduate of the University

of the Philippines, has been

appointed by the Board of Regents

of that institution to lecture

on the history of the Chinese

people in the United States.

He will speak on the 10th inst.

Mr. Justice directed that the defendant be remanded for trial.

Alien Enemies Sued.

Partners of Siemssen and

Company.

His Lordship the Chief Justice,

Sir William Ross Davies K.C.,

sitting in Original Jurisdiction

this morning, heard a claim

by the Hongkong Central

Estate Limited against

O. S. Rückmayer, Hans August

Siebert and E. Siebert (partners in

Siemssen and Co) for the sum of

\$6,275.45.

The statement of claim read

as follows:—The plaintiffs

claim is for rent due from the

defendants to the plaintiffs in

respect of certain offices on the

ground and first floors

in the north-eastern action

of Queen's Buildings in the

City of Victoria, Hongkong,

whereof the defendants became

and were tenants of the plaintiffs

under an agreement in writing

dated 14th July 1913 for five years from the

first day of July 1913, at the rent

of \$750 per calendar month.

The tenants had, by the said

agreement, the option of renewing

the agreement for a further

two years from the date of its

expiry, of which said

option they availed themselves

by letter dated 31st December 1913. The plaintiffs also claim a proportion of the expenses of the lift in the said building, which said proportion

the defendants by the said

agreement agreed to pay.

Mr. E. D. Potter (instructed by

Mr. W. E. L. Shelton, of Messrs.

Deacon, Looker, Deacon and

Haston) was for the plaintiffs

defendants not making an appearance.

Mr. Potter said that this was a

claim by the Hongkong Central

Estate, Ltd., for the sum of

\$6,275.45, being the amount of

rent due and a proportion of the

expenses of the lift of the

premises occupied here by the

defendants, who were

resident in Shanghai and although

represented by a solicitor in

Shanghai, he was not called in

to instruct a solicitor here. It

was a simple matter of balance of

rent and there would have been

no difficulty about deciding it if

defendant were present.

The next point was that the

defendant could not appear

personally and could not instruct

a solicitor, because the action

concerned the firm of Siemssen

and Co. of which they had been

advised as they had been advised,

to instruct a solicitor here. It

was a simple matter of balance of

rent and there would have been

no difficulty about deciding it if

defendant were present.

Mr. Bruce-Joy, whose but of

Viscount Morley was unveiled

recently, determined when a little

boy to be a sculptor. His mother

was full of artistic taste, and she

showed him some of the great

works of art in Continental

galleries, thus fixing his youthful

ambitions. Mr. Bruce-Joy's

brother is Mr. George W. Joy,

the artist, whose historical

pictures are so familiar. In his

studio at Hindhead the sculptor

works with vigour undiminished

by a long and busy career. It

was with a walk at Hindhead that

Lord Morley concluded his recent

volumes of *Recollections*.

The barbers' saloons on board

the American warships interested

the King recently, as they will

ROLL OF HONOUR.

Death of Lieut. W. M. Stapleton.

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Lieut. W. H. Stapleton, attached to the 3rd Battalion, Bedford Regiment, his father, Mr. F. W. Stapleton, of the Victoria Dispensary, having received a bullet from the War Office that has been killed in action. Only on Thursday last, Mr. Stapleton received a letter from his son, whose demise will be much regretted by many friends in the Colony.

The deceased officer, who was only 29 years of age, was born in Amoy, and educated at Wei-hai-wei, and afterwards at Framlingham College, in England. He came back to the Colony early in 1916 and secured position in Messrs. W. G. Humphreys and Co. He was an active sportsman, his services in Kowloon Cricket Club's eleven being well remembered. He was also a good tennis player, and in all the circles that knew him he was well liked. He was a member of the Artillery Company in the volunteers. In March 1917 he was one of a small party which left here for active service. He joined the Artists' Rifles and was subsequently transferred to the Officers' Cadet Battalion. He completed his training at Gailes Camp (Ayrshire), and was gazetted in March this year, leaving for France in April. Much sympathy will be felt for his parents in their sorrow.

ARE YOU GETTING OLD BEFORE YOUR TIME?

Consider Your Present State.

If you feel a growing dissatisfaction with life, and ill-health seems to threaten you, without the symptoms of any specific disease showing, your nerves are probably under-nourished because your blood is thin.

Take a moment to examine your own case. Have you lost the ability to make a quick decision and take prompt action whenever necessary, or do you worry and hesitate in indecision and consume an undue amount of time over things that you used to do quickly? Are you prematurely old?

Don't let the arteries in your brain get hard; don't let thin blood starve your nervous system. Proper diet for the first and a good tonic such as Dr. Williams' pink pills for the second are what you need.

The blood is the cause of many troubles. The nerves become under-nourished and neuralgia is a frequent accompaniment of anaemia. Good digestion without rich red blood is almost impossible, and sufferers from anaemia are frequently dyspeptics.

The purpose of Dr. Williams' pink pills is to build up the blood. They do this one thing and they do it well. For this reason they are an invaluable remedy in diseases arising from bad or deficient blood, as rheumatism, nervous dyspepsia, neuralgia, after-effects of influenza, and many nervous disorders. Begin your own rejuvenation to-day. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are obtainable from chemists everywhere; also one bottle for \$1.50 (6 for \$8) from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuan Road, Shanghai. The price includes postage.

Free. Write a postcard to the above address for a free copy of a most useful little Health Guide.

Assault Case.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court to-day with assaulting a foreman of coolies. Inspector Sim stated that the assault was the result of a quarrel over coolie hire. Complainant said he engaged coolies for defendant. The coolies worked half a day. Defendant hired men to assault complainant. Sergeant Cooke said he was on patrol duty when heard shouts. He ran to the Praya and found complainant lying in a pool of blood. Complainant told him that the defendant had assaulted him. He arrested defendant in a house in the vicinity. Further evidence was given and defendant was fined \$15—month's imprisonment.

CRICKET.

Royal Engineers v. C.R.C.

The first cricket match of the season took place on Saturday, when the Royal Engineers and the Chinese Recreation Club met in friendly rivalry. The result was a comfortable win for the Engineers by 64 runs. Scores:—

Royal Engineers.
Capt. Wahl, c Yew, b Ng Sze ... 14
Kwong ... 14
Sgt. McGregor, c Wong, b Yew Man Tsun ... 16
Spr. Waller, c and b Yew Man ... 7
Tsun ... 7
C.Q.M.S. Reakes, b Ng Sze ... 0
Kwong ... 9
Lucas, b Ng Sze Kwong ... 9
Cpl. Adams, b Cheng Chee ... 36
Spr. Millard, b Yew Man Tsun ... 1
Spr. Purnell, c and b Cheng Chee ... 25
Total ... 124
Bowling.
O. M. R. W.
Un Hock Fan ... 9 2 29 0
Yew Man Tsun ... 9 1 23 3
Ng Sze Kwong ... 8 21 48 5
Cheng Chee ... 4 6 21 2

C.R.C.
Yew Man Tsun, b Purnell ... 1
Cheng Chee, not out ... 29
H. Ching, c McGregor, b Purnell ... 10
Ng Sze Kwong, b Purnell ... 8
Gen. Lee, c McGregor, b Purnell ... 1
Kwok ... 1
Un Hock Fan, run out ... 0
J. Wong, c Lucas, b Purnell ... 1
J. Kaw, b Purnell ... 3
C. F. Lee, c Adams, b Purnell ... 0
J. A. Lum, c and b Purnell ... 5
Ip Kwan, c Reakes, b Purnell ... 5

A CINEMA STAR.

Sheldon Lewis and Daly's Theatre.

"Perhaps it was the schooling I received in old Daly's Theatre," said Sheldon Lewis, who is a featured member of the cast in "The Hidden Hand," the Pathé serial which will be shown at the Victoria Theatre on Thursday, in which Miss Doris Kenyon is being starred.

The old Daly Theatre was as much a dramatic school as it was a theatre. In the company we all did character work—there were no heroes and no villains—no heroines and no vampires. It was hard work for any of us to approach the high standard. Mr. Daly had set and it was difficult to obtain his seal of approval on our work."

Mr. Lewis has the reputation of having played more parts on the legitimate stage than any other actor in America. These parts number above five hundred. In the halcyon days of stock in New York City, Mr. Lewis was a favourite. He supported Ada Rohan at Daly's Theatre in Shakespeare comedies such as "The Taming of the Shrew" and "As you Like It" and in Sheridan's "School for Scandal." After Mr. Daly's death he went on tour with Ada Rohan and played leads opposite that famous actress.

Mr. Lewis was a member of

the company of the first endowed play-house in America. This cast was assembled for the New Theatre in Chicago four years before the New York project became an accomplished fact.

Mr. Lewis is playing the part of Dr. Scarley in the mystery serial, "The Hidden Hand." His greatest screen parts have been the Chinaman in "The Exploits of Elaine," and the Iron Claw in the Pathé serial of the same name. His first screen work was in a Pathé production and he says it feels like home to work under the Pathé banner again.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Short of Funds.
The Military Government, owing to shortage of funds for administrative purposes, has decided to issue four denominations of bonds, of \$10, \$5, \$1 and 50 cents respectively, to the amount of \$10,000,000, and requests the commercial community to persuade the people to purchase the same.

Banknote Redemption.
The agreement for the loan of \$1,000,000 from the Bank of Formosa has been signed and \$700,000 will be paid over to-day, and the balance in a few days. It is reported that this loan is clearly stated in the agreement to be for the redemption of Bank of China's notes only, and it may be extend to \$2,000,000 if necessary. Another report states that the Hongkong Government has offered to purchase the gunboat Kwong-Hoi; therefore the notes, which were 25 per cent. discount a few days ago, are now only 10 per cent. discount.

The Attempt on General Li.
Of the 15 arrests in connection with the attempted assassination of General Li Lieh-kwan, eight have been liberated, while the remainder are undergoing a vigorous trial in which General Li himself takes part.

The Attack on Amoy.
An official from the Eastern front states that the Canton troops are attacking Amoy from four directions.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 16th day of Sept., 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Tokawan, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Plot Registration No.	Boundary Dimensions (approximate)	Locality	Annual Rent		
			per	per	per
Plot No. 161 Registration No. 131 Building No. 73 Marine Hospital	feet feet feet				
	per acre per plan	per sq. ft.			

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 16th day of Sept., 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Laichikok New Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years, less 3 days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Plot Registration No.	Boundary Dimensions (approximate)	Locality	Annual Rent		
			per	per	per
Plot No. 161 Registration No. 131 Building No. 73 Marine Hospital	feet feet feet				
	per acre per plan	per sq. ft.			

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that Mr. H. A. CASTRO having been appointed Manager of our business at Hongkong, he is authorized to sign our firm name per procuratum.

E. A. BEAUMONT & CO.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product.

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.



The book of

"THE HIDDEN HAND"

is by

ARTHUR B. REEVE

Also responsible for

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

and the well-known

"CRAIG KENNEDY" STORIES.

TO BE LET.

To BE LET—ONE ROOM (furnished) in a quiet locality, Kowloon, from 1st October next, at moderate rent. Apply Box 1429 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship

"IYO MARU."

having arrived, Consignees of

Cargo are hereby informed

that their Goods are being

landed and placed at their

risk in the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf & Godown Com-

pany's Godowns at Kowloon,

where each consignment will be

sorted out mark and de-

livery can be obtained as soon as

the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried

on unless instructions are given

to the contrary before NOON

TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 13th

September, 1918, will be subject

to rent.

Damaged packages must be left

in the Godowns for examination

by the Consignee's and the Co.'s

representatives at an appointed

hour on Tuesday & Friday.

All claims must be presented

within ten days of the steamer's

arrival here, after which date

they cannot be examined. No

claims will be admitted after

the goods have left the Godowns

or been sent elsewhere.

No fire insurance, whatever

will be affected.

Consignees are requested to add in their Bills of Lading for

counter-signature.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Agents

Hongkong, 6th September, 1918.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Agents

Hongkong, 6th September, 1918.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Agents

Hongkong, 6th September, 1918.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Agents

Hongkong, 6th September, 1918.

NOTICE

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Owners, Captains & Engineers of all Ships Trading to Saigon.

SHOULD YOU REQUIRE REPAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US.

UNIVERSAL MACHINERY

40-42 RUE CHAIGNEAU
SAIGON. Code A. B.C. Sub E1.

CALLING U. SOLE AGENTS OF L. JACQUE & CO'S ENGINEERING WORKS KHANHOI, SAIGON.

General Engineers, Boiler makers, Coppersmiths, Brass Finishers, Foundry, Shipwrights, Welding by Oxygen, etc., etc.

ALL AND EV'RY KIND OF REPAIRS EXECUTED ON SHORTEST NOTICE. REPAIRS AND TIME GUARANTEED. PRICES MODERATE. BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING. DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE. IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 115 RUE PAUL BLANCHY.

Telephone 300 P. N. HULME, Manager.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENGYLE," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 10th September, 1918, at 9 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 10th September, 1918, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1918.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

s.s. "COLOMBIA".

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., whence, and, stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, the 9th inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after the 11th September, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance, whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, Sept. 3rd 1918.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

ALLIES SWEEPING FORWARD.

London, September 6. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We forced the crossings of the Somme southward of Peronne on the 5th inst. in face of a vigorous resistance by rearguards on the eastern bank and captured the villages of St. Christ, Brie, Le Mesnil Brunel and a number of prisoners. We are now advancing astride the Ancre-St. Quentin Road, have reached Athies and Mons-en-Chaussée, captured Doingt, eastward of Peronne and have importantly progressed on high-ground between Peronne and Noyon. We hold Bussy and are nearing Templex La Fosse, Noyon and Eaucourt, where there was sharp fighting at night time. We gained ground west of La Bassée and best off an attack against one of our new posts. We are now established in portions of the old German front line eastward of Neuve Chapelle and hold the old British front line in the Fauquissart sector. English troops advanced their line north-west of Armentières, taking several prisoners.

London, September 6. The British have captured Neuve Chapelle.

Amsterdam, September 6. The military correspondent of the North German Gazette says the British have undoubtedly captured ground to considerable depth and the German retreat is an enforced retreat. Without doubt we are confronted with an extraordinarily serious situation, for our enemies desire to enforce a decision before the winter and in order to obtain this they are bringing up the entire strength of their peoples and fighting material which the world's industry has placed at their disposal."

London, September 6. A French communiqué says:—At night-time we continued to advance on the whole front between the Somme and the Vesle. We continue to cross the Somme in the region of Epencourt and farther south we have pushed on at several points as far as the Ham-Perron Road.

South of Ham we have occupied Le Plessis, Petteville and Verlancourt and have passed Guivry, Cailloué, Crepygny and Abbecourt.

North of the Ailette we have reached the outskirts of Saincy and the plateau north of Landricourt. South of the Ailette we have reached the Vauxillon Ravine. On the Vesle front the Americans have reached the outskirts of Villiers-en-Prayères on the north-eastern slopes of Ravillon and have occupied Clennies.

London, September 6. Writing last evening, Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says:—The crossing of the rivulet at Ingou was due to the courage of a single Lieutenant, who got his company man by man under heavy fire across a wrecked railway bridge on the Ham-Noye Line. He worked up the other bank with a handful of men to Buoy le Patit, which surrendered. His initiative was responsible for most of the prisoners captured between Ingou and the Somme.

London, September 6. Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, writing on Thursday evening, says:—There was never a neater instance of a strategical offensive than the fashion in which the German forces along the Vesle have been put to flight by a blow struck many miles to the west of them. Had we attempted to force the line of the Vesle tactically, we would have lost at least 10,000 and possibly 30,000 men. The blow struck at the Soissons Plateau east of Ligny enabled us to cross the Vesle scarcely firing a shot. For this we have to thank the genius of Marshal Foch.

Paris, September 6. Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, writing on Thursday evening, says:—There was never a neater instance of a strategical offensive than the fashion in which the German forces along the Vesle have been put to flight by a blow struck many miles to the west of them. Had we attempted to force the line of the Vesle tactically, we would have lost at least 10,000 and possibly 30,000 men. The blow struck at the Soissons Plateau east of Ligny enabled us to cross the Vesle scarcely firing a shot. For this we have to thank the genius of Marshal Foch.

A Havas message says:—Yesterday witnessed four French operations: General Desbœuf's Army pushed forward on the Somme within four kilometres of Ham, General Humbert's troops reached the Oise on the same distance south-west of Chantilly while General Mangin's Army, capturing most of the low forest of Coucy, advanced within four kilometres south of the same town. Ham and Chantilly are actually ripe fruit: From that point General Mangin widened his positions eastward, clearly launching an offensive from west to east against the crest of the Chemin des Dames, an operation which forced the Crown Prince to abandon the hills between the Aisne and the Vesle, sacrificing several Divisions to avoid disaster.

London, September 6. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our progress continues on the southern portion of the battlefield and we are in close touch with the French Army on our right.

Southward of Peronne, we are already nearly seven miles east of the Somme and are advancing on the general line of Monchy la Cache, Vraignes and Tincoir, all of which places are in our hands. We rapidly overcame the resistance of the enemy's covering troops who attempted to delay us and took prisoners.

Southwards of the Cologne River, on the high ground about Nurli, the enemy contested our advance with greater stubbornness. There was sharp fighting about Nurli and around Eaucourt, in the valley to the north. We captured Nurli and Eaucourt, and the British advancing beyond this line captured Longaville and Lirmont and approaching Meuse-en-Couture and the southern portions of Havincourt Wood, taking prisoners.

Legal fighting westward of La Bassée and eastward of Bac St. Nazir resulted in the capture of prisoners. We slightly advanced opposite Erquinghem and south-east of Ypres.

Our aeroplanes machine-gunned and bombed enemy troops. Enemy aircraft flying in large formations on the German side of the line were active, especially at Cambrai. We destroyed twenty-three hostile machines and drove down fourteen uncontrollable. Thirteen British machines are missing. We dropped twenty-one tons on various targets. Night flying was impossible.

London, September 6. An important feature of this morning's news from the front is that except between Havincourt and the Scarpe the Allies have now crossed the whole Canal du Nord, Somme and Tortille water-line down to Ham, whence the Allies are about four miles distant. The check to the progress of tanks which this water-line constituted has now been overcome, and except in the north there is now no water-line between us and the Hindenburg Line.

London, September 7. A Belgian communiqué says:—Enemy shock troops attacked on a front of three kilometres the advanced positions which we conquered on August 27 in the region of Lingemare. The enemy penetrated at certain points, but the Belgians immediately counter-attacked and reconquered all the lost ground except one post, after bitter fighting. We took 20 prisoners and inflicted sanguinary losses.

London, September 7. An American official message dated yesterday says:—Northward of the Vesle we have taken Longaville, Marval and Clenies and reached the line Vieil-Aroy, Villers-en-Prayères and Beuvillers. Our patrols are on the south bank of the Aisne Canal.

A French communiqué says:—Along the whole front between the Somme and the Aisne the thrust of our troops did not slacken to-day. Despite German efforts to stem our advance, we captured Ham and Chantilly.

East of the Canal du Nord we reached the line of Lanchy Forest and Villers St. Christophe, eastward of Oisilly, eastwards of Ham, Bapaume, Villers-Urgy in Gray and Vire Moreuil.

(Continued on Page 10.)

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Delivered
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Haiphong via Hoichow	Takisan	J. M. Co.	10, Sept.
Shanghai	B. & S.	10, Sept.	
Tientsin	B. & S.	13, Sept.	
Manila	J. M. Co.	13, Sept.	
Shanghai	J. M. Co.	13, Sept.	
Wingang	B. & S.	13, Sept.	
Singap.	J. M. Co.	14, Sept.	
Tientsin	Nikkō M.	14, Sept.	
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Suiyang	B. & S.	14, Sept.
Shanghai	D. L. Co.	15, Sept.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Nagato M.	N. Y. K.	17, Sept.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Kitanom.	N. Y. K.	17, Sept.
Singap.	Tijanpan	J. C. J. L.	20, Sept.
Manila	Loongsang	J. C. J. L.	20, Sept.
Maccassar	Tijihwong	J. C. J. L.	26, Sept.
Java	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	26, Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tijmanoek	Aki M.	19, Oct.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Abbey Douglas Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Douglas

Albion Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Albion

Anderson Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Anderson

EG. Hotel Mr. & Mrs. EG.

Fitz G. H. M. Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Fitz G. H. M.

Fisher Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Fisher

Garden Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Garden

Grand Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Grand

Harbour Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Harbour

Imperial Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Imperial

Landmark Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Landmark

Lantern Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Lantern

Macdonald Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Macdonald

MacIntyre Hotel Mr. & Mrs. MacIntyre

Marlin Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Marlin

Mitchell Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Mitchell

Tea House Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Tea House

Victoria Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Victoria

Wardrobe Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Wardrobe

White Hotel Mr. & Mrs. White

Windsor Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Windsor

Woolstone Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Woolstone

Wynn Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Wynn

Zetland Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Zetland

CARLTON HOTEL.

Atkinson Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Atkinson

Ashurst Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Ashurst

Brewer Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Brewer

Campbell Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Campbell

Cameron Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Cameron

Crocker Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Crocker

Cuprice Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Cuprice

Eaton Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Eaton

Fairfax Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Fairfax

Fitzwilliam Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Fitzwilliam

Forbes Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Forbes

Greenbury Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Greenbury

Hastings Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Hastings

Hawthorn Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Hawthorn

Hickford Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Hickford

Holland Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Holland

Hopwood Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Hopwood

Hopwood Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Hopwood

Hopwood Hotel Mr. & Mrs. Hopwood

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1)

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

The New Line. London, Sept. 6.

Rauter learns that since this morning we advanced on a front of twelve miles and a depth of three astride the Amiens-St. Quentin road. Our present line runs west of Templeux, Tincourt-Boucly and Bovincourt thence astride Esnieres, Monchy-l'agache and Quivres.

North of the Oise the French gained possession of the whole of Autrecourt massif. The situation is developing according to anticipations and the German retreat is proceeding towards the Hindenburg line.

German Vandals. London, Sept. 6.

A Paris semi-official message says: The enemy is destroying like vandals. When they have not the time to burn down houses they remove the furniture and make great bonfires of it. They blow up the most important buildings, damage everything, remove agricultural machinery and destroy everything else which they have not the time to remove. Nevertheless our advance on the forest of Coucy was so rapid that the enemy had to abandon very large quantities of war material and important ammunition depots. The sight of such devastation ordered by the leaders of the German army kindles in our soldiers the determination to punish such crimes and they seem to know no fatigue in the pursuit.

German Fury lying the Frontier. Amsterdam, Sept. 6.

The "Tyd" states that the Germans are at present very busy constructing fortifications on the Dutch-German frontier, near Miehr, Noordbeek, and Steenken. It is believed that the Germans are making an extreme defense of the frontier for the contingency of being overthrown on the line of the Meuse.

German Bravery. London, Sept. 6.

A German official message states: We stand in fighting contact with the enemy on the line of Amiens-Barisis-Lafaux and Conne.

An Inglorious Week.

Amsterdam, Sept. 7.

The "Kreuz Zeitung" states that this last week forms no glorious page in the history of the German people. There has been a display of nervelessness for which one can only find mitigating circumstances.

The German expert, Ardenne, in a laborious explanation of the German defeat admits that the Allies, particularly the British, have scored an undeniable success in pushing the German front to the Arras-Cambrai Road. He finds the excuse that the Germans having been fighting for 12 days were suffering from over fatigue, and loss of supplies. He expects that Marshal Foch will continue his harassing tactics in an attempt to envelop the German wings.

The British Advance.

London, Sept. 7.

Sir Douglas Haig reports: We further progressed east and north-eastward of Péronne and captured Nancourt, Sorel-le-Grand and Metzencourt. Northward of Metzencourt we penetrated the western portions of Havrincourt Wood where we prisoners a number. Northward of La Bassée Canal we gained ground in the German positions about Canteleux and Violaines and further northward we carried out a successful minor operation between Hill 63 and Wulverghem, prisonering many and advancing the line a short distance in the direction of Messines.

The Navy's Hope.

London, Sept. 7.

Sir Eric Geddes has telegraphed to Sir Douglas Haig his heartiest congratulations and admiration of the triumph and continued advance of the British Armies in France. He says the Navy is following every movement of the sister service with admiration and pride and hope that it may also soon have a chance of following the example of its army in crushing the enemy.

A German Report.

London, Sept. 7.

A wireless German official message says: We repulsed several attacks southward of Ypres. On the Somme and use the enemy followed us via Ham and Chauny. We are contacting with the enemy eastward of Vally on the Aisne. We repulsed renewed American attacks on the heights north-eastwards of Fismes.

Important French Capture.

London, Sept. 7.

The French have advanced on a twenty mile front to an average depth of two miles and in places of four miles. They have occupied unopposed Tergnier, a very important railway junction. The enemy has thereby lost his main line of communication between Lian and St. Quentin.

A French communiqué says: From the Somme to the Oise we continued our pursuit all night long, smashing the enemy's local resistance and keeping in close touch with his rearguards. On one side or the other of the Somme we occupied Piton, Sommette, Haucourt, Dury and Olizy. The last named is five kilometres east of Ham. Farther south we hold Cugny and have reached the western outskirts of Bois-de-Genlis. North of the Oise we have entered Tergnier, east of which our line runs along the railway and canal. North of the Ailette the lower forest of Coucy is entirely ours, also Barisis which was stormed despite the enemy's obstinate resistance. North of Quincybasse we passed the villages of Andlers and Bassolesauville. South of the Ailette Nanterville-Fosse fort, Conde and Conde-sur-Aisne are in our hands. There is no change north of the Vesle.

OBITUARY.

Melbourne, Sept. 8.

The death is announced of Lord Forrest, former Commonwealth Treasurer, which occurred at sea while proceeding to England.

The death is also announced of Sir Ratan Tata.

GERMAN PEACE CHORUS.

Stockholm, Sept. 7.

The latest addition to the German Peace chorus is Herr Erzberger, the leader of the powerful Catholic Centre Party, which has hitherto been the most powerful Parliamentary supporter of the Militarists. Herr Erzberger, on being interviewed, declared that Germany did not desire world dominion. A military victory would only divide the world into two camps. He personally agreed with Earl Grey regarding a League of Nations, which must form part of future practical politics.

THE COTTON CROP.

London, Sept. 8.

Owing to the official estimate of the cotton crop being 11,137,000 bales as compared with 13,618,000 last month and 11,949,000 last year prices on the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday jumped 150 to 175 points in ten minutes. October selling was at 27.25 cents, final prices being about hundred points lower owing to profit taking.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Some Disquieting Reports.

London, Sept. 7.

Disquieting reports are filtering out from Russia. It is stated that the whole British colony at Petrograd has been arrested. There have been numerous arrests at Moscow and the French Military Mission has been sacked and a number of Frenchmen arrested.

M. Lenin Weak.

London, Sept. 7.

M. Lenin is weaker owing to an effusion of blood from the pleura. His assailant is dying as a result of ill health.

A Reign of Terror.

London, Sept. 7.

Apparently a Bolshevik reign of terror has been instigated at Moscow. An Amsterdam telegram from Moscow states that as a result of the decree issued on the 5th ordering the arrest of Social Revolutionaries, representatives of the bourgeoisie and ex-officers who are to be shot in the event of fresh anti-Bolshevik conspiracies many Social Revolutionaries have been arrested in Moscow also several high ecclesiastics who are alleged to be implicated in the "British conspiracy." Numerous executions are occurring. The Patriarch of Moscow is among those arrested.

THE HINDENBURG PROCLAMATION.

Copenhagen, Sept. 6.

The Hindenburg proclamation is a long and remarkable document. It attempts to discount the reproductions dropped by aeroplane of war prisoners' original letters describing their wellbeing by thanking God that exceptional cases of decent and humane English prison camp commanders exist. The proclamation asserts that Germany is strong enough to force peace in the West despite the Americans and engages in efforts to counteract the effect of the leaflets which it is stated have been dropped by aeroplane in thousands of copies. The proclamation abounds in references to the "poisonousness" of the enemy propaganda and winds up by saying "Whoever is England's ally dies in consequence."

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY GERMAN VESSELS.

Santiago de Chile, Sept. 6.

There is much indignation owing to a concerted attempt by the crews of the German ships in Chile, comprising 33 steamers and 57 sailing ships of a tonnage of 230,000 tons, to dynamite the ships and machinery. Quick action by the Naval authorities prevented the complete destruction of the vessels, but the engines of seven steamers were destroyed. Troops are now guarding the ships.

WAR AT SEA.

*A German Warship Sunk.**Amsterdam, Sept. 7.*

A German warship was seen to sink yesterday evening off the Dutch coast. Presumably she was mined or torpedoed.

*U. S. Transport Torpedoed.**Washington, Sept. 7.*

The homeward bound transport Mount Vernon, formerly the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, was torpedoed two hundred miles from France on Thursday. She afterwards reached port. There were no casualties.

The Navy Department announced that a submarine sank the two thousand ton American steamer Lake Owens by gunfire in foreign waters on the 3rd inst. Five of the crew are missing.

GERMAN NAVAL MUTINY.

London, Sept. 7.

Scandinavian newspapers give a sensational explanation of the mystery of numerous corpses of German sailors being washed up on the coasts. It is stated that the crews refused to go aboard submarines, seized four torpedo-boats and went at full steam for Norway. Other warships overtook them and a regular fight ensued, two torpedo-boats being sunk and the crews killed or drowned.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Rome, Sept. 7.

The French carried out a brilliant raid east of Asiago after a short but most violent artillery preparation. The enemy resisted desperately and suffered heavily, while the French had slight losses.

AMERICA'S DETERMINATION.

Washington, Sept. 7.

On the eight billion dollar War Revenue Bill being introduced into the House of Representatives there were enthusiastic scenes. The introducer declared that Americans were ready to surrender all their profits and income, over living expenses, to win the war.

YUYUAN COTTON MILL.

Reported Sale to Japanese.

The Japanese cotton spinning industry is extending its scale in China with a quick step, says the *Japan Advertiser* of August 25, which continues:—Following the purchase of the International Cotton Manufacturing Company by a group of influential spinners another purchase of a native mill at Shanghai is now announced. Thus Japanese spinners are having ten big mills at Shanghai beside their mills at Tientsin and Taungtiao.

The Yuyuan Cotton Mill Company at Shanghai is owned and managed by Chinese business men and operates 28,700 spindles. The Naigai Cotton Trading Company of Omata, which already owns several mills at Shanghai, has made a contract for its purchase at Tls. 800,000. The company in view of the imminence of the new tariff being enforced in China has been planning the extension of its spinning business in that country for some time past but the difficulty of obtaining machines and equipment has prevented it so far from realizing its scheme. The present purchase has been evidently suggested by the purchase of the International Cotton Manufacturing Co. by Mr.

Kawasaki from its British proprietors.

At Shanghai the Naigai Cotton Trading Co. started its mill in 1890 for the first time. The mill now runs 20,392 spindles and 270 looms. The second one was started in 1908 in which Tls. 2,000,000 were invested and which runs 25,480 spindles and 510 looms. In 1911 three more mills were started there. One runs 20,900 spindles, another 30,000 spindles and still another 60,000 spindles. In 1912 a bigger one was erected, but it is not yet in operation although it is intended to run 50,000 spindles. This year will see still another mill completed for the company at Shanghai. This mill will run 20,000 spindles and 6,000 looms.

At Shanghai the Godo Cotton Spinning Company has started the plan of a big mill and now its construction is under way, but it is said that it will be some time before its operations are started.

At Tientsin a joint undertaking was started last year to establish a cotton spinning mill and it is backed up by many well known firms in Japan. It is already in partial operation. The Naigai Cotton Trading Co. operates a big mill at Tientsin. If we counted in 1912 and runs 20,000 spindles.

WAR SAVINGS.

Twenty-first List of the Local Association.

EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE.

Employee of Jardine, Matheson's Charged.

During last month War Loan was purchased by the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association for its members amounting to \$266,352 (Straits Currency).

The amounts paid in, particulars of which are set out below, were invested in the War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya at 6% and Straits Settlements War Loan at 5%.

The membership of the Association has now reached 1,085.

Full particulars and application forms may be obtained from the undersigned:

One subscription of \$25,900, one of \$13,160, one of \$7,000, one of \$6,500, one of \$6,000, one of \$5,855, one of \$5,650, two of \$5,000, one of \$4,160, two of \$3,000, one of \$2,820, one of \$2,500, four of \$2,000, one of \$1,800, one of \$1,600, five of \$1,000, one of \$800, one of \$600, two of \$600, four of \$600, one of \$580, fourteen of \$580, one of \$476, one of \$459, one of \$420, eight of \$400, one of \$380, one of \$350, one of \$340, one of \$325, one of \$320, one of \$315, seventeen of \$300, one of \$288, two of \$265, ten of \$256, one of \$240, one of \$235, one of \$230, one of \$225, one of \$220, one of \$218, twenty-three of \$200, two of \$180, one of \$175, one of \$170, two of \$160, eleven of \$156, two of \$140, one of \$135, one of \$125, two of \$120, one of \$110, forty-one of \$100, three of \$90, four of \$80, five of \$75, three of \$70, two of \$65, two of \$60, one of \$55, forty-eight of \$60, six of \$40, three of \$35, seven of \$30, twenty-five of \$25, fifteen of \$20, four of \$15, twenty-five of \$10, twenty-three of \$5.

Total ... \$159,020

Total amount received to date ... \$1,857,125

Total amount of Straits Currency received since last investment:—

\$ 59,305.67

Previously acknowledged ... 259,347.51

Total ... \$ 318,653.18

Total amount of Sterling received since last investment:—

£ 2,843 10 7

Previously acknowledged ... £ 7,036 11 10

Total ... £ 10,880 2 5

Total amount of Gold Dollars received since last investment:—

G \$ 301.90

Previously acknowledged ... 1,558.24

Total ... G \$ 1,858 14

Total amount of Taels received since last investment:—

Ta. 25

Previously acknowledged ... 434

Total ... Ta. 459

Total amount of Yen received since last investment:—

Yen 365

Previously acknowledged ... 100

Total ... Yen 465

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Hon. Treasurers and Secretaries.

A SHANGHAI NUISANCE.

Abortive Raid on The "Wheel."

There was an abortive raid on The Wheel in the early hours of yesterday morning, but as the wily managers of Shanghai's Monte Carlo evidently anticipated the coming of the raiders, the latter found the erstwhile palace of brilliance dark and dreary, closed for the night and not a soul about save the *N. C. Deby*. News of September 5.

Naturally, information about such things happening outside the Settlement is hard to get, but it appears that a force of Chapei police, backed up by military, visited the noted gambling institution with the intention of raiding the place in accordance with instructions given a fortnight ago to the military officer in charge of the district by General Lu Yung-hiang, Military Commissioner of Shanghai.

The Wheel, however, was not actually raided, as the raiders found it closed and with no indication that gambling was going on. It is said that the raiding force numbered 800, a force sufficiently large to surround the place and prevent the escape of either employees or players, but the coop was empty, the birds down.

It has been known for some time that the Consular Body, through the Senior Consul, has been pressing for some definite action against The Wheel, and the Bureau of Foreign Affairs had taken the matter up with Gen. Lu, with the result that the official has issued instructions to the commanding officer of the district to take steps to deal with the menace. Possibly what happened early yesterday morning was only a preliminary reconnoitring movement, the final outcome of which may seal the fate of The Wheel.

In this connection it is interesting to note that other resorts on the edge of the Settlement and in the jurisdiction of Chapei, the dives in North Szechuan Road Extension, are also to be dealt with by the Chinese authorities. These resorts, dance halls and bars, while in part fronting on municipally controlled roads are actually situated outside Municipal Police jurisdiction, the Settlement police being powerless to act, though the places are kept by foreigners.

**YESTERDAY'S
TELEGRAMS.**

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph")

THE ALLIED VICTORIES.

London, Sept. 6.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—On the southern part of the battle front, both northward and southward of Peronne, we are advancing and driving in the enemy's rearguard, and we are approaching the high ground on the Aisne-Nuris front. Between the Nuris and the Somme River there were minor engagements at different parts. We slightly advanced on the spur north of Eaucourt, and local fighting occurred about Neuville-Bourlon and Moevre. Patrols crossed to the east bank of the Canal-du-Nord south of Marquion, and brought back prisoners. The enemy on the Lys front again strongly attacked in the sector north of Hill 63 and was repulsed after sharp fighting. We advanced a short distance southward and south-eastward of Nieppe, and north-eastward of Wulverghem.

Since the beginning of the offensive on August 8th we have brought down 465 hostile machine-guns, and their destruction in every case was clearly established. We drove down uncontrollable 200, of which many actually "crashed." These totals are exclusive of the considerable numbers brought down by anti-aircraft guns. We also set on fire 61 balloons. We dropped 911 tons of bombs. Practically the whole of the air-fighting occurred on the enemy's side of the lines. Two hundred and sixty-two British machines did not return during this period.

London, Sept. 5.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, states:—There is a lull on the British battle front. The absolute failure of the enemy to resist anywhere is perhaps the most striking testimony to the completeness of our victory. To-day our troops are within seven miles of Cambrai. Between us and Cambrai is the Marcoing line, which, according to our airmen, is little more than a belt of wire. However, there are some very strong defensive positions ahead such as the Havrincourt Wood, into which we are now pumping gas and shells, and the Bourlon Wood of unpleasant memory.

Paris, Sept. 6.—A communiqué states:—During the day the French continued to pursue the retreating enemy on the Canal-du-Nord, and Vesle front, and made an important advance, despite local resistance. We hold Falvy and Offoy, on the north bank of the Somme Canal. To the south, our lines approach the Ham road, which is the border between Plessis-Patte-Doe and Berlancourt. South-east of the latter our front passes through the outskirts of Guivry, Oulenc, Drispigny, north of Marœuf and Dampcourt, and the southern outskirts of Abbecourt. We advanced six kilometres at some points. On the whole of the Ailette front the enemy, exhausted by hard fighting since August 20th, to-day began to give ground. Our units, pursuing the German rearguard, made rapid progress north of the Ailette. Pierremont and Autreix are in our hands, as well as the greater part of the low forest of Coucy. Further east we occupy Follemby, Coucy-le-Chateau, and Coucy-la-Ville, and advanced a kilometre south of Fresnoy. On the right our front passes east of Landricourt. South of the Ailette we hold the line Neuville-sur-Margival—Vregny, and the western slopes of Conde front. Over 30 villages were recaptured to-day on this part of the front. South of the Vesle we border the Aisne between Conde and Vailly-Arcy. Eastwards the line passes north of Dhruval to Barbuval and over the Beaurain plateau.

London, Sept. 5.—Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—General Dubois' and General Humbert's Armies resumed the advance to-day, and reached the places mentioned in the communiqué. They are now within three miles of Ham. General Humbert pushed on as far as one thousand yards west of the Ham-Guisard road. Evidently the way will be easier to stand on the line of the road and thence a further

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph")

THE ALLIED VICTORIES.

London, September 5.—Meanwhile, though victory is certain, the end is not yet. The Germans are retreating, but cleverly, and they still have reserves to throw in. The German High Command intends to fall back on a shorter line, thereby economising in men and will fight a defensive war to the last limit.

**FRENCH PREMIER'S
CONFIDENCE.**

Paris, September 6.—In the Chamber, M. Clemenceau, in a speech, said:—Our grand soldiers are in process of throwing back victoriously the overwhelming hordes of barbarians. This task will be continued until it is completely achieved. Our soldiers will soon be giving us that day of liberation for which we have so long waited, and we shall soon see the falling away of those heavy chains which have long shackled our unhappy compatriots. We wish that this victory may be for France and her Allies and a victory of humanity. (Ovation.)

HINDENBURG'S "BLUFF."

London, Sept. 5.—Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters states:—The enemy is retiring on the line of La Fere on the left of the Oise, Barisis, the lower forest of Coucy, and the forest of St. Gobain, and is preparing to flood the country.

General Mangin occupied Makenbrie, one thousand yards beyond Coucy, and is advancing towards Laffaux and the edge of the valley traversed by the Soisson-Loson railway.

London, Sept. 5.—Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing at noon, states:—Daring the past week General Mangin's Army has been fighting with slow yet pitiless determination to reach a position which not only will render the German line at Tardenois untenable, but will seriously compromise the one to which they intended to retire.

By his Tuesday's and yesterday's successes General Mangin may almost be said to have reached that position. Our troops literally fought their way foot by foot across the Justigny plateau, and were met by desperate German effort to check their progress at its most dangerous point, namely, the water-line separating the basins of the Ailette and the Aisne, which is five miles east of the famous Chemin-de-Dames. It was in the defence of this ridge that the Prussian Guards suffered enormous losses. The Guards charged five times with extraordinary courage in an absolutely forlorn hope against a stone front or iron, for the tanks strode into the charging line, actually crushing men under their treads and shooting right and left into the reinforcing waves, while the Allied airmen, swooping down within a few feet of the ground, swept them with a scythe of bullets, and afterwards swinging about the airman drove what was left of the attacking battalions to the shelter of their guns. The French and American advance across the Vesle met with no serious resistance, except machine-gun fire. Even that was not as strenuous as usual. It is clear that the Germans are determined to abandon all the ground south of the Aisne and have left very little behind.

London, Sept. 5.—General von Hindenburg has issued a proclamation warning the Germans against the "insane rumours" circulated by the enemy. "We are strong enough to beat the enemy in the West, but we must beware of poisoned pamphlets." He concludes by appealing to the Army to defend the German homes.

**GERMAN WARNINGS AGAINST
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**AWARD OF MILITARY
MEDAL.**

London, Sept. 7.—The Military Medal has been awarded to Havildar Abdul Ghani, of the Hongkong and Singapore Garrison Artillery.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph")

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the water-line separating the basins of the Ailette and the Aisne, which is five miles east of the famous Chemin-de-Dames. It was in the defence of this ridge that the Prussian Guards suffered enormous losses. The Guards charged five times with extraordinary courage in an absolutely forlorn hope against a stone front or iron, for the tanks strode into the charging line, actually crushing men under their treads and shooting right and left into the reinforcing waves, while the Allied airmen, swooping down within a few feet of the ground, swept them with a scythe of bullets, and afterwards swinging about the airman drove what was left of the attacking battalions to the shelter of their guns. The French and American advance across the Vesle met with no serious resistance, except machine-gun fire. Even that was not as strenuous as usual. It is clear that the Germans are determined to abandon all the ground south of the Aisne and have left very little behind.

London, Sept. 5.—General von Hindenburg has issued a proclamation warning the Germans against the "insane rumours" circulated by the enemy. "We are strong enough to beat the enemy in the West, but we must beware of poisoned pamphlets." He concludes by appealing to the Army to defend the German homes.

**GERMAN WARNINGS AGAINST
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**AWARD OF MILITARY
MEDAL.**

London, Sept. 7.—The Military Medal has been awarded to Havildar Abdul Ghani, of the Hongkong and Singapore Garrison Artillery.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph")

THE ALLIED VICTORIES.

London, September 5.—Meanwhile, though victory is certain, the end is not yet. The Germans are retreating, but cleverly, and they still have reserves to throw in. The German High Command intends to fall back on a shorter line, thereby economising in men and will fight a defensive war to the last limit.

**FRENCH PREMIER'S
CONFIDENCE.**

Paris, September 6.—In the Chamber, M. Clemenceau, in a speech, said:—Our grand soldiers are in process of throwing back victoriously the overwhelming hordes of barbarians. This task will be continued until it is completely achieved. Our soldiers will soon be giving us that day of liberation for which we have so long waited, and we shall soon see the falling away of those heavy chains which have long shackled our unhappy compatriots. We wish that this victory may be for France and her Allies and a victory of humanity. (Ovation.)

HINDENBURG'S "BLUFF."

London, Sept. 5.—Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters states:—The enemy is retiring on the line of La Fere on the left of the Oise, Barisis, the lower forest of Coucy, and the forest of St. Gobain, and is preparing to flood the country.

General Mangin occupied Makenbrie, one thousand yards beyond Coucy, and is advancing towards Laffaux and the edge of the valley traversed by the Soisson-Loson railway.

London, Sept. 5.—Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing at noon, states:—Daring the past week General Mangin's Army has been fighting with slow yet pitiless determination to reach a position which not only will render the German line at Tardenois untenable, but will seriously compromise the one to which they intended to retire.

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VICTORIA THEATRE

TWO ITEMS IN A FINE PROGRAMME.

"THURBER & THURBER"



ECCENTRIC COMEDIANS BABY MARIE OSBORNE"



Dispeller of gloom, Ambassador Extraordinary of Sunshine and Happiness.

VISITING THE HOME OF



STOCKED AND SOLD BY ALL
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HOTELS & CLUBS.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

EXCHANGE.

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Hong Kong 50 cts. sub. par.

5 1% prem.

Canton 5 1/2 dis.

NIGHT CARS. C

11.50 p.m. 9.30 p.m. 10.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m.

11.30 p.m. 10.00 p.m. 11.45 p.m.

11.50 p.m. 12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

11.00 a.m. 10.30 a.m. Every 10 min.

11.30 a.m. 11.00 a.m. 10 min.

12.00 noon 12.30 p.m. 10 min.

1.00 p.m. 1.30 p.m. 10 min.

2.00 p.m. 2.30 p.m. 10 min.

3.00 p.m. 3.30 p.m. 10 min.

4.00 p.m. 4.30 p.m. 10 min.

5.00 p.m. 5.30 p.m. 10 min.

6.00 p.m. 6.30 p.m. 10 min.

7.00 p.m. 7.30 p.m. 10 min.

8.00 p.m. 8.30 p.m. 10 min.

9.00 p.m. 9.30 p.m. 10 min.

10.00 p.m. 10.30 p.m. 10 min.

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2.00 a.m. 2.30 a.m. 10 min.

3.00 a.m. 3.30 a.m. 10 min.

4.00 a.m. 4.30 a.m. 10 min.

5.00

THE NAME INSURES QUALITY

Golofina

Sold in

Two Sizes

Perfectos
and
Bouquets"PERFECTO"
Actual Size

The Cigar with the Havana Flavour

Made from Highest Grade Jamaica Leaf.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

ENGINEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY,

the 16th October, 1913, commen-
cing at 11 a.m. at his Sales
Room Duddell Street,
TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINE.
Cylinders 20' 32½" 53'
Stroke 36'
Two BOILERS (built about
1911) 13' x 10'
together with shaft and propeller

Also

Sundry gear such as steam
winches, cables and anchors etc.
N.B. The above have been
salved from the s.s. Hongkong
and will be conveyed to Hong-
kong at an early date. There
will be no restrictions as to
export from Hongkong.
For further particulars and
permit to view—Apply to

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA-BORNEO
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The China-Borneo Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of Messrs Gibb, Livingston and Company, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, the registered office of the above named Company on Friday, the 13th day of September, 1913, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, viz.—

(1) To consider, and if thought fit, approve the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting. And in the event of the approval thereof with or without modification.

(2) To consider, and if thought fit, to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect:—That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company, to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Offices in Hongkong, or at the Offices of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, the (Company's Solicitors), at Prince's Building, Victoria, aforesaid, on any weekday between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Dated the 27th day of August, 1913.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



MITSU BUNSAI KAISHA
Telephone 388 & 188.

MASSAGE HALL
4, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL
DUDDELL STREET
MR. T. TAKAYE
MRS. MORTA
CERTIFIED MASSAGERS

POST OFFICE.

Communication with Wuchow Light-house is restored this morning at 10.23 a.m.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

On and after May 1st 1913 Imperial Post Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/5 to the rupee.

The services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammorah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicensa, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

The charge for customs duty on type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding 6 oz. in gross weight and on samples of spirits (except perfumed spirits) not exceeding 12 oz. in gross weight imported into the United Kingdom by post has now been increased to 15/-d. and 15/-d. respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Sagoshima).

From the 1st May 1913 there will be three general deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m., 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.; Sundays and Holidays noon.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokyo, that on and after 1st April 1913, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressees of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs India, advises that: "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abu Khasib, Amara, Bagdad, Bura, Bura City, Fao, Kut, Nasiriyah, Quil-Saleh, Suik-Sab-Shayukh and Zubair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammorah by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

OUTWARD MAIRS.

TO-MORROW.

Singapore, Br. S. I. and India via Calcutta—10th Sept. 10 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki & Honolulu—10th Sept., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Hainan—10th Sept., 1 p.m.

Japan via Kobe—10th Sept., 5 p.m.

Formosa via Keelung—10th Sept., 5 p.m.

Hainan—10th Sept., 5 p.m.

Wednesday, 11th September.

Honolulu—11th Sept., 10 a.m.

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